disappeared. New groups of spots and faculæ appeared on the 14th and 17th and remained visible to end of month—most numerous on the 25th when 38 spots were visible."

Mr. David Trowbridge. at Waterburg, N. Y., reports: 22nd, group visible without a telescope.

EXTRACTS.

(From Nature, June 17, 1880.)

A Meteorological Conference was held at Sydney in November last, the representatives of the different Colonies being Messrs. James Hector for New Zealand, Charles Todd for South Australia, R. L. J. Ellery for Victoria, and H. C. Russell for New South Wales. The whole question of weather telegrams was under anxious consideration. The system in present operation embraces only the Colonies of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, but a resolution was passed declaring it desirable to secure the co-operation of the Governments of Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand in the system of intercolonial weather telegrams. The facts pointed out by Mr. Todd as to the great regularity observed by the atmospheric disturbances in pursuing a course from west to east, and the statement by Dr. Hector that early notices could be sent from Queensland of the origin and progress of the dangerous and suddenly occurring cyclones that cross the northern part of New Zealand, sufficiently attest the practicability of the system of weather warnings and their practical value. For instance, the great storm which wrecked the *Dandenong* in September, 1876, could have been telegraphed in sufficient time to have prevented the great loss of property which took place at the different ports along the coast of New South Wales. We have the greatest pleasure in noting a deliverance by the Conference to the effect that weather telegrams and forecasts shall in all cases depend upon the observations used for general meteorological and climatological statistics. Much emphasis was laid on the establishment of high-level stations with a more special view to the investigation of the winds; and the Conference recommended that there be established in each of the Colonies, upon a high mountain peak, a meteorological observatory for the special study of winds and other meteorological phenomena.

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